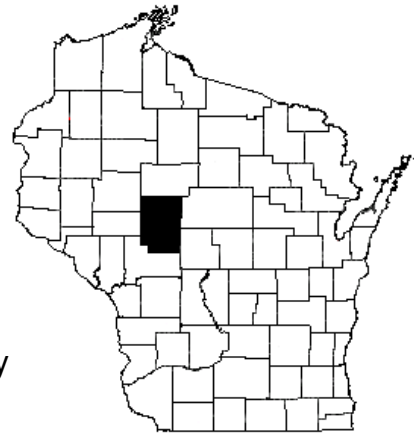




Fish and Wildlife Conservation

How Fish and Wildlife Dollars Are Used in Your Backyard

Clark County



County characteristics

- 1,215 sq. mi.
- Western and southern borders are forested and part of the sands plains, remainder of the county is in active agriculture
- Waters: 3.44 sq. miles. 32 lakes, 4 major rivers - Black, Eau Claire, Popple and Yellow
- There are approximately 33,557 residents living in Clark County
- 19 Lakes located in Clark County



Public Land Open to Hunting and Fishing

- Approximately 135,000 acres of public land including wildlife and fisheries areas and Clark County Forest

Locate DNR properties at:

http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/land/facilities/dnr_lands_mapping.html

Fish and Wildlife Staff serving you

- DNR Service Center supporting Clark Co: 910 Hwy E 54, Black River Falls 54615 with 2 customer service staff located at the service center.
- 1 Wildlife Biologist; 1 Wildlife Technician; 1 Fisheries Biologist; 1 Fisheries Technician; 2 Conservation Wardens; ½ time Customer Service Representative Neillsville field station.

- Staff also serve portions of Jackson, Trempealeau, and Buffalo Counties

Activities Funded by Your Hunting and Fishing Dollars

- Establish and maintain grassland and wetland habitat for ducks, pheasants, and other wildlife species.
- Manage forested habitat for timber dependent species such as deer, ruffed grouse, turkey, and other wildlife species.
- Maintain Karner Blue Butterfly habitat
- Preserve and restore original pine and oak barrens remnants on public and private lands.
- Wardens and the Clark County Sportsmen's Alliance sponsor a youth hunt for first time hunter education graduates using farms with deer crop damage tags.
- Wardens respond to over 75 reports of violations of fish and game laws each year.
- DNR staff meets with county fairgoers each year in the Conservation Cabin at the county fairgrounds.



- Control exotic and invasive species such as purple loosestrife, leafy spurge, wild parsnip, spotted knapweed, thistle, goldenrod, and boxelder to assure quality native habitat.
- Manage DNR land by posting public hunting and access sites, build and maintain parking areas.
- Monitor local wildlife populations of ducks, geese, pheasants, grouse, woodcock, deer, frogs, grassland birds, loggerhead shrikes, eagles, osprey, trumpeter swans, whooping cranes, wolves, bear, and other furbearing animals
- Respond to wildlife damage and nuisance complaints and monitor wildlife diseases including CWD and West Nile Virus.
- Evaluate proposed projects for environmental impacts, work to keep habitat intact and functional for fish and wildlife.
- Provide educational programs for schools, conservation organizations and civic groups.

Clark County Conservation Snapshots

- Clark County is home to the largest special deer hunt for disabled hunters in Wisconsin, involving about 50 landowners and over 5000 acres.
- NASA and DNR are involved in a cooperative research project on black bears in Clark County to better understand hibernation and applications to space travel.



Fish & Wildlife Stocking Summary

- 3 lakes stocked with 234 northern pike, 640 muskellunge, and 3,200 walleyes (annually) from DNR hatcheries
- 4 lakes stocked with 3,600 rainbow trout from DNR hatcheries
- 2 streams stocked with 800 domestic brook trout from state hatcheries
- Provide club with 250 1 Day-old chicks to raise and stock

County Success Stories

- Wolves have successfully reestablished
- Prairie Chickens still hold a remnant population within the county
- Whooping Cranes are seen within the county
- Public land has remained open and accessible to all users
- Cooperation with local community on Owen Mill Pond dredging project

Statewide challenges to maintaining your hunting and fishing opportunities

- Without a fee increase as proposed by Governor Doyle, the Department of Natural Resources will be forced make numerous cuts in:
 - Fish and wildlife stocking programs: Conservation law enforcement; Public hunting acres; Fish and wildlife field biologists and Customer services
- Keeping upland, shoreline and aquatic habitat intact and functional
- Multiple user conflicts - Increasing pressure on public lands
- Rapid growth – urban sprawl
- Nuisance wildlife and invasion by non-native species
- Disease management

Want to Learn More? Go to dnr.wi.gov/invest

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